

enabled me to do, I found in water from the same tank a great quantity of examples of *Æolosoma tenebrarum* (see Beddard, "Note upon the Green Cells in the Integument of *Æolosoma tenebrarum*," Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 51), and was able therefore to record the presence of this species in England for the first time*. The appearance of *Æolosoma tenebrarum* in the same water which produced *Æ. Headleyi* suggested to me that I had made a mistake in distinguishing the latter form as a distinct species. I have, however, again met with *Æ. Headleyi* and have been able to compare it with *Æ. tenebrarum*; this comparison establishes, so far as I can see, the justice of separating the two forms. *Æolosoma Headleyi* is nearly as large a species as *Æ. tenebrarum*—much larger than *Æ. quaternarium*—but differs from it in having *only* capilliform setæ; the green spots are quite different in colour from those of *Æ. tenebrarum*, being of a *bright green*, often with a distinct admixture of blue. The nephridia are as numerous as in *Æ. tenebrarum*, much more numerous than in *Æ. variegatum*, and they commence in the *first* setigerous segment. The green cells when treated with iodine do not show the remarkable black precipitation which is so distinctive of *Æ. tenebrarum*; but, as in that species, they become violet when treated with ammonia. When the worm is subjected to pressure and to the action of acids &c. the contents of the coloured epidermic cells are not expelled in long coiled threads, as in *Æolosoma tenebrarum*. All the facts appear to point to the distinctness of *Æolosoma Headleyi* from *Æ. tenebrarum*—at any rate in the present state of our knowledge of this very interesting genus of Oligochaeta.

XXXIII.—*Descriptions of a new Snake and two new Fishes obtained by Dr. H. von Ihering in Brazil.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

Elapomorphus trilineatus.

Rostral as deep as broad, in contact with the anterior angle of the single præfrontal; internasals meeting by their inner angle; frontal not quite so long as its distance from the end

* The occurrence of this form in the Zoological Gardens only is perhaps hardly sufficient to establish it as a British species. I have, however, since my paper was published received examples from Oxford through the kindness of Mr. O. H. Latter, tutor of Keble College. Prof. W. Hatchett Jackson informs me that he has observed an *Æolosoma* with green spots, which is probably the same.

of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+1; six upper labials, second and third entering the eye, fifth largest; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which equal the posterior in size. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 203; anal divided; subcaudals 26. Cream-colour (in spirit), above with three black streaks, interrupted by the pale borders of the scales, the middle one on the vertebral row of scales, the lateral between the fourth and fifth rows (counting from the ventrals); a blackish transverse band on the base of the tail; ventrals and subcaudals black antero-mesially.

Total length 530 millim.; tail 45.

A single specimen, from the Camapuam-River district.

Pimelodus (Pseudorhamdia) nigribarbis.

D. 1/6. A. 17. P. 1/8.

Head bony above, granulated; occipital process obtusely keeled, twice as long as broad, extending to the basal bone of the dorsal spine. Adipose fin one sixth of the total length (without caudal), about two thirds its distance from the dorsal fin. The maxillary barbel extends to the origin of the anal, the outer mandibular to the extremity of the pectoral. Length of head two sevenths of the total (without caudal); eye rather larger, a little nearer the end of the snout than the extremity of the opercle, its diameter once and a half in the length of the snout. Dorsal fin much higher than long, the spine strong, but little shorter than the anterior branched rays, measuring two thirds the length of the head. Pectoral spine a little longer than dorsal, serrated on both sides. Caudal fin deeply forked, with the lobes pointed, the upper being the longer. Upper parts and fins powdered with black, most closely on the ventrals and anals and on the barbels, which are almost black.

Total length 155 millim.

Two specimens, from the Camapuam River.

Girardinus Iheringii.

D. 9. A. 9. V. 5. L. lat. 28-30. L. transv. 8.

Height of body about two sevenths of the total length (without caudal), length of head one fourth. Diameter of the eye exceeding the length of the snout, less than the width of the interorbital space. Origin of the dorsal above the middle of the anal in the female, a little nearer the end of the

snout than the extremity of the caudal. Anal, in the male, in the anterior third of the total length, half as long as head and body without caudal fin. Twelve or thirteen scales on the median line between the interorbital space and the first dorsal ray. Caudal fin as long as the head. Pale brown, the scales edged with darker; six to eight vertical black lines on each side of the tail.

Male 25 millim. long, female 42.

Numerous specimens, from Rio Grande do Sul.

XXXIV.—Notes on the Palæozoic Bivalved Entomostraca.—

No. XXVIII.* *On some Scandinavian Species.* By Prof. T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

[Plate XV.†]

SEVERAL fossil Cypridiform Ostracods, such as *Macrocypris*, *Pontocypris*, and *Bythocypris*, from the Upper-Silurian strata of Shropshire, were described and figured in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xix. (1887), pp. 178–189, plates iv.–vii.; and a few species similar to some of the above-mentioned, and of like age, but from Scandinavia, were treated of *op. cit.* ser. 6, vol. i. (1888), pp. 396–398, pl. xxii. figs. 1–3.

Since then my friend Prof. Gustav Lindström, of Stockholm, has sent to me for examination a series of Ostracoda ‡ from a red clay near Wisby, which is referred to in the column marked “a” in Prof. G. Lindström’s Table of Formations, at p. 8 of my ‘Notes on some Silurian Ostracoda from Gothland,’ 8vo, Stockholm, 1887, and is there termed the “Oldest red shale beds with *Arachnophyllum*,” at the base of the *Stricklandinia*-marls. They are regarded as being on the horizon of the Llandovery formation in England, homotaxially a little below the Upper Llandovery §.

* No. XXVII. appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for May 1889, pp. 373 &c.

† This Plate has been drawn with the aid of a grant from the Royal Society for the illustration of the fossil Ostracoda.

‡ Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S., has helped me in sorting and comparing these little specimens.

§ The provisional list of these Wisby species, given at p. 410, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. June 1888, is now modified as follows:—

Beyrichia Klædeni (with hypertrophied front lobe).

Aparchites, three species.

Macrocypris, one species.

Pontocypris Mawii, three varieties.

Bythocypris, six species and varieties.

Lately Professor G. Lindström has forwarded for my examination some